

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Declassification of Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins

All Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins beginning with the one issued for the period 9 - 15 December 1945 and including Weekly Bulletin No. 93 for the period 4 - 10 September 1948 have been declassified from "Restricted" to "Unclassified".

Beginning with this issue of the Bulletin, the main body will be "Unclassified". A "Restricted" annex will be prepared for information of Military Government Teams which will contain data regarding contemplated programs and other information of interest only to Military Government Teams.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Improvement in Sanitation

Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 87 for 23 - 29 August in which a comparison was made between certain prefecture morbidity rates for July 1948 with those for July 1947.

The August 1948 dysentery rate for all of Japan was only 28% as high as the August 1947 rate. The greatest improvement, when comparing the prefecture dysentery rates for August 1948 with those for August 1947, was shown by Yamanashi with 8% of the previous year's August rate. Others in order were Ishikawa (9%), Nagano (11%), Tochigi (13%), Nagasaki (14%), Fukushima (14%), Yamagata (15%), Tokushima (17%), Nara (19%), and Hyogo (19%).

The August 1948 typhoid fever rate for Japan was 39% of the August 1947 rate. When reviewed by prefectures, it is found that the greatest reduction in rates was shown by Kumamoto (no typhoid reported in August of this year), Yamanashi (8%), Ishikawa (12%), Wakayama (12%), Kagawa (16%), Gumma (18%), Shimane (18%), Yamagata (19%), Hiroshima (19%), and Ibaraki (20%).

During July 1948, the four prefectures of Tokushima, Ishikawa, Yamanashi and Kagoshima did not report any paratyphoid. During August 1948 there was no paratyphoid reported in Yamanashi, Nagasaki, Kagoshima and Okayama. However, paratyphoid fever rates are not considered as a reliable indicator of improvement in sanitation. Of the three intestinal infections here reported, reduction in dysentery is probably the best indication of an effective sanitation program.

When the September rates are available, a review will be presented in this Bulletin summarizing the seasonal prefecture experience with dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fever.

Port Quarantine

A new quarantine station at the port of Shimizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, was formally commissioned and dedicated on 13 October.

During the period from 1 October through 7 October, 7835 persons were repatriated to Japan: 121 from China, 1815 from Karafuto and 5899 from Siberia.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The only new cases of equine encephalomyelitis reported for period 9 - 16 October by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, were six cases in Yamagata Prefecture. It should be noted that no new cases were

reported from Hokkaido, which has been the last prefecture reporting cases in considerable numbers.

Animal Diseases:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Yamagata	Equine Encephalomyelitis	6
Hokkaido	Swine Cholera	156

Note: Submitted by Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on Weekly Report of 9 - 15 October 1948.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Model Demonstration School

The capping ceremony for the first year students was held 13 October at which 41 students received their caps. The nursery plans are developing very well and plans for a very practical formula room are underway. The graduate nurses are assuming much more responsibility in the school and in the supervision program on the wards.

Public Health Nurses Course

The sixth course for Public Health Nurses will open in December at the Institute of Public Health. The application blanks have been sent to all prefectures. This is the regular four-months course for Public Health Nurses.

A two day meeting was held by Japanese Nursing Affairs Section of the Ministry of Welfare on 12 and 13 October. All prefectures were represented and the program for the coming year and responsibility of the sub-sections in the prefectures was discussed.

The first Regional Institute for Public Health Nurses to be held in Hokkaido opened 4 October, sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Nurses Association. There were about 150 in attendance for the seven days. Representative from SCAP attended and spoke on the various phases of public health work.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 5440 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 3 - 9 October. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

The following companies were selected by the Ministry of Welfare to manufacture DDT dusting and spraying equipment for the 1948 production program:

a. Shikutani Seisakusho Co., 1, Yamahamajima-cho, Taito-ku, Tokyo, Phone Shitaya (83) 1556, 2449; Odawara Factory, 470, Renshoji, Phone Odawara 870; Obata Factory, Obata-machi, Kita-Kanbugun, Gumma Ken, Phone Obata 9.

b. Shibazaki Seisakusho Co., 1, 1-chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 1781; Factory 324, Shibazaki, Jindaimura, Kitatamagun, Tokyo, Phone Musashi Chofu 326.

c. Ushida Fumuki Kojo Co., 157, Shirokane-Sanko-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Phone Mita (45) 1023; Factory and factory phone, same.

d. Maruyama Seisakusho Co., 1, 2-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Phone Kanda (25) 4331, 4333; Factory 1304, Inage-machi, Chiba; Phone, same.

e. Hatsuda Kogyo Co., Ltd., 1,3-chome, Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Phone Nihonbashi (24) 2023; Factory 1441, Owada-cho, Nishiyodogawa-ku, Osaka, Phone Yodogawa 1716, 1819.

Present schedule of prices of the various types of equipment manufactured by the five companies is listed below in yen:

Name of company	Hand Duster		Sprayer Knapsack type 3 gal.capac.		Sprayer Pump type semi-automat.		Sprayer Hand type 1/2 gal.cap.		Power Duster	
	Mfgr's Price	mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	mer's Price	Mfgr's Price	mer's Price
Shikutani	290	335	1,224	1,414	2,627	3,036	610	705	25,704	29,698
Hatsuda	290	335	1,224	1,414	2,530	2,923	610	705	25,704	29,698
Shiba-zaki	290	335	1,273	1,470	2,530	2,923	500	578		
Ushida			1,224	1,414	2,627	3,036				
Maruyama			1,273	1,470	2,530	2,923			25,704	29,698

The knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity sprayer produced by the Maruyama and Shibazaki Companies carries a consumer price ¥ 49 higher than the three other producers. This additional cost, the manufacturers claim, is to cover the additional production cost in the use of the metallic piston in this sprayer. For the same reason the semi-automatic pump type sprayer manufactured by the Shikutani and Ushida Companies carries a consumer price ¥ 97 higher than the three other producers listed.

The prices quoted above are exempted from the transaction tax. The packing and crating charges are taken care of by the manufacturer while the consumer pays the transportation fees.

During the period 3 - 9 October, 99,921 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 24,597 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 128,327 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 16,850 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 2,690 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand in regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,372,318 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 403,580 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 54,736 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during September totaled 478,638 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 179,165 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 5,870 vials of typhus vaccine. During the month, 932,401 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 210,700 gallons of 5% DDT spray and 2,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received. A breakdown of distribution to prefectures and government agencies follows:

Prefecture or Department	10 % DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hokkaido	90,000 lbs	6,355 gals	370 vials
Aomori	10,000	3,000	
Iwate	13,000	1,600	2,000
Miyagi	-	-	
Akita	17,000	1,000	
Yamagata	-	10,000	
Fukushima	-	-	

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Ibaraki	10,600	400	
Tochigi	-	-	
Gumma	-	-	
Saitama	-	-	
Chiba	-	650	
Tokyo	-	-	
Kanagawa	50,000	2,100	
Niigata	18,700	17,610	
Yamanashi	-	5,000	
Nagano	-	-	
Gifu	-	-	
Shizuoka	30,000	-	
Aichi	30,000	20,000	
Mie	-	-	
Toyama	-	-	
Ishikawa	-	-	
Fukui	-	-	
Shiga	-	-	
Kyoto	-	-	
Osaka	-	-	
Hyogo	-	-	
Nara	5,000	-	
Wakayama	-	3,000	
Shimane	40,000	3,000	
Okayama	35,000	35,100	
Hiroshima	-	-	
Yamaguchi	-	-	
Tottori	-	5,150	
Tokushima	-	-	
Kagawa	18,000	10,000	
Ehime	-	-	
Kochi	1,400	150	
Fukuoka	20,000	30,000	
Saga	-	-	
Nagasaki	-	-	
Kumamoto	-	-	
Oita	-	-	
Miyazaki	30,000	-	
Kagoshima	50,000	-	
Ministry of Welfare	13		
Ministry of Agric. & For.		120	
Quarantine Station:			
Hakodate	5,000	1,000	
Yokohama	200	200	
Kobe	250	300	
Moji	990	600	
Maizuru		750	3,500
Ujina		300	
Sasebo		300	
Miike		200	
Ministry of Transportation			
Main Office	2,250		
Tokyo Railway Dept.		5,250	
Osaka		4,000	
Hiroshima		2,000	
Moji		3,000	
Sendai		4,000	
Sapporo		3,000	

<u>Prefecture or Department</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Ministry of Finance	50	10	
Price Control Board	40	5	
Board of Trade	405		
Public Inspection Office	40		
Japan Mariners Assn.			
Yokohama Office	200		
Ujina Office	500		
Losses Intransit		15	
	<u>478,638</u>	<u>179,165</u>	<u>5,870</u>

Distribution

During the first and second quarters of the Japanese Fiscal Year 1948 (April-September), textile sanitary material allocations were made which included quantities originally scheduled for allocation during the third quarter (October-December). This was done because the weaving mills had withheld their production for several months in anticipation of price increases. The price increases were made early in the first quarter. The weavers then shipped large stocks of gauze and bandage to the finishing mills where they were bleached and packaged for distribution. The amounts actually purchased and total quantities allocated are shown in the tables below:

QUANTITIES PURCHASED

Period	Absorbent Cotton Kg.	Gauze meter	Bandage		
			Staple Fiber roll	Triangular piece	Lint piece
January	149,567				
February	64,110	513,714			
March	86,590	655,679			
April	86,975	1,159,454	3,213	55	
May	202,243	5,359,855	336,547	8,498	333
June	188,791	5,248,341	359,744	8,881	1,124
July	148,204	5,120,994	326,458	13,581	950
August	174,162	6,305,388	384,643	16,590	1,342

QUANTITIES ALLOCATED BY QUARTERS

Period	Absorbent Cotton kg.	Gauze Meter	Bandage		
			Staple Fiber roll	Triangular piece	Lint piece
Jan-Mar	700,195	3,731,929			
Apr-Jun	*600,000	*32,508,800	*1,400,000	*30,000	*16,540
Jul-Sep	430,625	17,022,000	600,000		14,742
Oct-Dec	460,375	7,500,000			

*It will be noted that the allocations marked with an asterisk are substantial quantities, the result of the large releases made at the increased prices.

The quantities actually purchased are smaller than the amounts allocated. This is because the ration tickets that were issued against the Apr-June and Jul-Sep quarterly allocations are valid for six months. Many purchasers wait until the end of the valid period before making purchases. This results in an overlap of ration periods and sizable stocks for which ration tickets are outstanding.

The absence of an allocation of bandage for the 3rd quarter Japanese Fiscal Year, October, November, December is because unclaimed rations are adequate to meet the requirements for the period, and the ration tickets outstanding are valid during the period. The raw materials which would go into bandage production during this period will be used to make gauze which is in shorter supply.

Allocation plan by prefectures for the 3rd quarter (October-December) is as follows:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Absorbent Cotton</u>	<u>Gauze</u>
Hokkaido	25,364 kgs.	394,777 meters
Aomori	7,654	114,588
Iwate	7,474	117,237
Miyagi	9,031	142,708
Akita	7,613	116,825
Yamagata	7,186	119,853
Fukushima	12,026	186,894
Ibaraki	11,462	180,108
Tochigi	8,984	142,717
Gumma	8,781	137,398
Saitama	12,289	190,284
Chiba	12,410	204,112
Tokyo	29,778	546,484
Kanagawa	13,093	219,872
Niigata	14,124	225,864
Toyama	6,530	98,997
Ishikawa	6,097	97,690
Fukui	4,160	66,790
Yamanashi	4,445	73,112
Nagano	10,522	175,511
Gifu	8,358	133,238
Shizuoka	13,312	211,544
Aichi	17,303	280,627
Mie	7,850	130,606
Shiga	4,374	72,898
Kyoto	9,731	172,746
Osaka	18,717	317,909
Hyogo	17,173	282,554
Nara	4,088	67,995
Wakayama	5,269	87,193
Tottori	3,247	53,589
Shimane	5,407	88,324
Okayama	9,248	155,954
Hiroshima	11,527	188,790
Yamaguchi	9,302	155,838
Tokushima	5,067	77,944
Kagawa	5,548	86,054
Ehime	8,526	131,231
Kochi	4,784	77,204
Fukuoka	23,082	377,923
Saga	5,986	99,638
Nagasaki	9,850	160,293
Kumamoto	10,485	173,813
Oita	7,190	119,225
Miyazaki	6,160	94,893
Kagoshima	9,768	156,156
Total	460,375 kgs.	7,500,000 meters

From 3 - 9 October a total of 5,733 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 19 prefectures as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Hokkaido				90	
Tochigi		120			
Ibaraki	312	125			
Tokyo		331			2
Toyama	96				
Ishikawa		50			
Fukui		100			

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>	<u>Engine Sprayer</u>
Nagano			22		
Kyoto	264				
Osaka	200				
Hyogo	816				
Hiroshima		10			
Tokushima				120	
Kagawa	300		30		
Fukuoka	400	225	150		
Saga	400	160	40	100	
Kumamoto	600				
Miyazaki		200	200		
Kagoshima	150	40	80		
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3538	1361	522	310	2

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Local Wholesalers

In some prefectures local wholesalers have advised narcotic practitioners to personally inscribe their signatures on order forms in addition to the regular stamp of identification used by Japanese, as an added precaution against the activities of traffickers who are attempting to procure and forge narcotic order forms. This precaution, in addition to requiring the person to whom narcotics are delivered to be personally identified, will probably thwart some of the attempted diversions. Central wholesalers are being advised to require the same sort of identification from representatives of local wholesalers who personally appear to receive the narcotics.

Narcotic Thefts

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare has limited the amounts of narcotics which can be purchased by certain hospitals who have experienced loss of narcotics through thefts. The hospitals affected are those who lost narcotics through negligence or insecurity such as having narcotics stored in an ordinary room or cabinet locked only with ordinary door keys.

The restriction on the amounts of narcotics which can be purchased will not be removed until the hospital has produced evidence that remedial measures have been taken and have been subjected to an inspection by Narcotic Agents who recommend removal of the restriction to the Ministry of Welfare. Some prefectures have reported that physicians themselves are procuring steel cabinets relatively inexpensive in which to store narcotics. These cabinets are bolted to the shelf or wall and have combination locks. The proportion which thefts have reached has required that the above steps be taken to safeguard narcotics.

Partially Used Narcotics

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare is advising all Narcotic Agents to inform local wholesalers that it is a violation of the Narcotic Law for any wholesaler to receive narcotics with damaged or broken seals or narcotics that have been partially used. In the future, narcotics belonging to a registrant who has had his license cancelled or to a deceased registrant will not be returned to local wholesalers if the narcotics are old, deteriorated, damaged or partially used or if the seal has been damaged or broken. Such narcotics may be disposed of to other practitioners or hospitals who desire to buy them. In case there is no such registered person desiring to receive them, the narcotics are to be dispatched to the Drug Disposal Committee for salvage. In no case will any monetary restitution be made for narcotics which are to be salvaged.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments, numbers 97 through 100, of relief supplies for Japan, have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained 62.16 tons of the following supplies:

- a. 97th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Lake on 9 September and contained 10.12 tons (clothing, 9.73 tons; miscellaneous, .39 tons).
- b. 98th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Snapper on 15 September and contained 21.1 tons (food, 20.3 tons; miscellaneous, .8 tons).
- c. 99th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Oregon on 29 September and contained 29.95 tons (clothing).
- d. 100th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Marine Flyer on 1 October and contained .99 tons (food, .09 tons; clothing, .83 tons; miscellaneous, .07 tons).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan now amounts to 6,909.38 tons, consisting of the following:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5302.43
Clothing (including shoes)	1238.83
Medicines	59.37
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (including soap and seeds)	<u>101.13</u>
Total	6909.38

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

The first shipment of CARE food packages (oriental pack) arrived in Japan in July. This shipment totalled 9,982 packages and the following information covers status of distribution as of 30 September:

Total packages received	9982
Total packages damaged	203
Total packages delivered	2569
Total packages in process of delivery	<u>1869</u> <u>4641</u>
Total packages on hand and not consigned	5341

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign

Reports received to date indicate that the "Joint-Fund Drive" has been well organized in each of Japan's 46 prefectures and that the campaign is well under way.

Prefectural progress reports, covering the campaign, are expected this week and will be reported, as officially received, in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins. Only the following five prefectural preliminary progress reports have been received to date and cover collections up to 6 October.

Ibaraki	¥ 7,700
Tokyo	4,000,000
Gifu	851,590
Toyama	1,558,297
Kochi	<u>108,614</u>
Total	¥6,526,201

The following information pertaining to the Joint-Fund Campaign is given to illustrate the varied activities carried on in support of the endeavor.

- a. Military Government representative, Chiba Prefecture, addressed the volunteer workers and solicitors in a campaign rally held in Chiba City on 1 October.
- b. Military Government officials in Gumma Prefecture assisted campaign officials in dropping 100,000 campaign leaflets from the air.
- c. Tochigi Prefectural campaign officials dropped 100,000 leaflets from the air with the assistance of Military Government officials.
- d. In Tokyo on 6 October, 500 Buddhists marched from Ueno to Kudan via Asakusa to assist in the campaign solicitation.
- e. On 7 October, a member of the Imperial Family made a tour of the City of Tokyo, for the purpose of visiting and encouraging the volunteer street solicitors.
- f. Nation-wide broadcasts are being held in support of the campaign with the broadcasts originating at different stations. One such broadcast was originated in Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture.
- g. The "red feathers" which are given to each contributor are much in demand - Tokyo, Kanagawa, Shizuoka, Yamaguchi, Ibaraki, Kyoto and Akita have found it necessary to re-order in large quantities.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Service:

Two important Volunteer Service meetings were held in Tokyo on 8 October and are briefly outlined below:

- a. Approximately 120 teachers from 87 Tokyo Junior High Schools gathered at the National Headquarters to learn about the Volunteer Service projects. They have decided to participate in the production (sewing) program and will be responsible for the completion of several thousands of garments.
- b. Three hundred representatives of the Tokyo Chapter's Volunteers were encouraged to continue their endeavors and were also praised for their present volunteer activities by the Emperor and Empress.

SECTION VIII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

National Health Insurance

A number of National Health Insurance Associations have expressed interest in obtaining medical facilities owned by organizations or companies being dissolved. Information on possible alternatives may be of assistance.

The local association may enter into direct negotiations with the organization or company concerned, or may pool resources with other associations and complete such negotiations and fiscal arrangements on a joint basis. In either instance, it may be possible to obtain financial assistance from the Ministry of Welfare. Where there is not a sufficient number of associations or their combined resources are inadequate, it is possible, as authorized by Section III, Local Autonomy Law, for two or more city, town or village governments to federate for a specific purpose, such as the establishment and operation of a medical facility.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHJUG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
77	10/7/48	Request for Approval for Incorporation of the Japanese Bereaved Families Welfare Federation	No	MG 8th Army

Note: Memorandum to Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government disapproving application (subject as above) and advising such incorporation as suggested would develop a program of special and preferential treatment for selected groups contrary to the purpose and intent of SCAPIN 775 dated 27 February 1946.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

- 1 Incl: Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases and Venereal Disease in Japan for the week ended 9 October 1948.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 9 OCTOBER 1948

During the forty-first week ended 9 October 1948 there were reported 10,648 cases of communicable disease compared with 11,110 cases in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

Tuberculosis cases decreased slightly, from 8,036 last week to 7,790 currently. This was little more than the number (7,568) reported in the forty-first week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 507.9 and 483.5 respectively.

There was a 39 percent increase in measles cases, from 166 previously to 231 this week. The current figure was 58 percent less than the total (549) recorded in the corresponding week of 1947. The number of cases reported for Hokkaido continued to be large, accounting for 36 percent of the total number this week. Increases were recorded in 21 prefectures, decreases in 15 and no change in 10. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.1 and 75.6 respectively.

Whooping cough cases continued to decrease. The number (727) this week was 17 percent less than previously (875). The current number was 43 percent less than that (1,268) for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 47.4 and 70.4 respectively.

There was a 7 percent increase in pneumonia cases this week, from 732 to 784. The current number was 26 percent less than the total (1,057) recorded for the forty-first week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 51.1 and 153.0 respectively.

There were 13 cases of influenza this week compared with 12 previously. In the forty-first week of 1947 there were 38 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 4.0 respectively.

Diphtheria cases increased 5 percent, from 289 cases last week to 303 currently. Deaths (20) remained the same. The current number of cases was two thirds of the total (452) for the same week in 1947 and less than one third of the number (1,000) in the corresponding period of 1946. Twenty-four prefectures reported increases over the previous week, 19 showed decreases, and 3 reported no change. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.8 and 18.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 1.7.

The seasonal decline in dysentery was accelerated this week with the largest decrease since the peak was reached at the end of July. There were 39 percent fewer cases this week (266) than in the previous week (434). Deaths (82) were 31 percent less than previously (119). The current total of cases was 30 percent of the number (881) in the forty-first week of 1947 and only 6 percent of the figure (4,157) for the corresponding week of 1946. There were decreases this week in 31 prefectures, increases in 9 and no change in 6. The current and cumulative case rates were 17.3 and 21.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.3 and 5.7.

Typhoid fever resumed its downward trend. There was a 17 percent decrease in cases, from 226 last week to 187 currently. Deaths, however, increased from 18 to 21. The number of cases this week was less than half the number (394) in the same week of 1947 and less than a fourth of those reported (785) in the corresponding period of 1946. There were decreases in 21 prefectures, increases in 18, and no change in 7. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.2 and 12.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 1.5.

Paratyphoid fever cases (59) were 16 percent higher than last week (51). Deaths also increased, from 3 to 8. The current number of cases was 44 percent less than the figure (105) reported in the forty-first week of 1947 and more than 75 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1946 (243). There were no changes compared with last week in 23 prefectures and small decreases in 12. Increases of 1 to 4 cases were reported in 10 prefectures and an increase of 12 cases was recorded in Miyagi Prefecture. The largest numbers of cases reported were in Miyagi (14) and Tokyo (11); 19 additional prefectures had from 1 to 5 cases each; and 25 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.8 and 3.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.2.

There have been no cases of smallpox for 4 weeks and no deaths for 12 weeks; there was one case in the forty-first week of 1947 and in the corresponding week of 1946 there were 2 cases. Both the cumulative case and death rates as of 9 October 1948 were less than 0.1.

There were 2 cases of typhus fever this week compared with no cases in the previous 2 weeks. There have been no deaths for 13 weeks. In the forty-first weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 3 and 5 cases respectively. The current cases were in Kanagawa and Kagawa Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The number of malaria cases (73) remained the same as last week. There was one death compared with no deaths in the previous week. The current number of cases was approximately 60 percent less than in the same week of 1947 (180) and 90 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1946 (728). Thirty-eight percent (28) of the current cases were in Shiga Prefecture, but this is the smallest number of cases that Shiga has reported since the week ended 8 May of this year. Twenty-four prefectures reported from 1 to 6 cases this week and 21 reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 7.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 149 cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis reported this week and 94 deaths. In the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 12 and 2 cases respectively. It should be noted that the current total includes 43 suspect cases and 106 confirmed cases. It is believed that most of the confirmed cases have been previously reported as suspect. The total number of cases by prefecture ranged from 1 to 42. Suspect cases, however, ranged only from 1 to 8 in 17 prefectures. As noted in previous reports, a survey is now being conducted to determine the extent of double reporting of cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.7 and 12.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 6.1 and 3.8.

Scarlet fever remained about the same. There were 38 cases compared with 37 last week and no deaths in either week. During the forty-first weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 41 and 59 cases respectively. Tokyo had the largest number (10) of current cases; 16 additional prefectures had from 1 to 5 cases each; and 29 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 3.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased this week from 31 to 26, but deaths increased from 6 to 14. In the forty-first weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 35 and 27 cases respectively. Fifteen prefectures reported from 1 to 3 cases each this week and the remaining 31 prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 2.9. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.7.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,201 and 174,469 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,532 and 181,253; and for chancroid, 627 and 30,194. All current totals were higher than in the preceding week when there were 3,733 cases of syphilis, 3,446 cases of gonorrhea, and 562 cases of chancroid. Current syphilis cases were 32 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 (3,191). The other two venereal diseases, however, were less than in the forty-first week of 1947 when there were reported 4,644 cases of gonorrhea and 822 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 273.9 and 277.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 230.3 and 288.2; and chancroid, 40.9 and 48.0.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 9 October 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	19	2	*944	128	13	-	913	64
AOMORI	6	1	175	9	4	-	112	19
IWATE	2	-	226	25	19	3	*501	58
MIZAGI	14	-	351	19	19	1	203	17
AKITA	5	2	437	30	5	1	182	45
YAMAGATA	4	-	206	18	2	1	229	34
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	148	10	8	7	452	89
IBARA	2	-	255	9	13	7	683	296
TOCHIGI	5	1	262	22	2	1	265	99
GUMMA	3	-	171	33	5	-	466	107
SAITAMA	6	-	276	22	4	1	378	153
CHIBA	5	-	115	5	3	-	253	57
TOKYO	13	-	742	96	23	5	1400	309
KANAGAWA	12	1	333	31	4	4	273	76
NIIGATA	10	-	491	39	5	2	578	68
TOYAMA	6	1	97	13	2	-	58	12
ISHIKAWA	7	-	210	15	1	-	33	9
FUKUI	3	-	92	8	-	-	195	32
YAMANASHI	-	-	49	-	-	-	66	9
NAGANO	3	1	298	16	2	1	317	50
GIFU	4	-	90	9	3	2	380	135
SHIZUOKA	3	1	214	26	3	1	300	143
AICHI	9	1	326	29	13	9	659	270
MI-E	6	-	*194	19	2	2	169	48
SHIGA	3	-	69	2	2	-	90	21
KYOTO	3	-	202	*22	4	-	276	68
OSAKA	3	-	222	19	15	3	473	93
HYOGO	12	-	336	34	7	1	410	78
NARA	4	1	102	7	2	1	36	6
WAKAYAMA	-	-	85	4	-	-	42	12
TOTTORI	1	-	51	3	1	1	63	24
SHIMANE	11	-	207	15	5	2	191	71
OKAYAMA	2	-	193	20	8	3	176	71
HIROSHIMA	12	1	304	11	6	6	300	125
YAMAGUCHI	12	-	234	8	12	2	210	87
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	93	12	2	-	144	25
KAGAWA	1	-	105	12	3	1	120	33
EHIME	6	-	290	32	6	2	337	104
KOCHI	1	-	107	5	5	-	91	25
FUKUOKA	20	3	626	37	16	4	387	111
SAGA	14	-	409	27	2	-	171	64
NAGASAKI	8	1	350	39	3	2	235	87
KUMAMOTO	6	2	123	11	-	1	204	93
OITA	14	-	392	39	2	-	172	97
MIYAZAKI	12	-	301	29	9	4	229	*72
KAGOSHIMA	8	1	338	28	1	1	143	45
TOTAL	303	20	*11841	*1047	266	82	*13565	*3611
RATE								
Current	19.8	1.3	18.8	1.7	17.3	5.3	21.6	5.7
Previous	18.8	1.3			28.3	7.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 October 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	14	-	329	22	5	-	109	3
AOMORI	3	-	95	13	2	1	39	3
IWATE	3	-	64	6	2	-	51	5
MIYAGI	10	3	161	15	14	-	115	3
AKITA	2	1	63	12	1	1	9	3
YAMAGATA	-	-	62	11	-	-	22	1
FUKUSHIMA	6	1	157	23	2	-	72	2
IBARAKI	1	1	132	18	2	-	75	3
TOCHIGI	9	-	129	21	2	-	49	4
GUMMA	5	-	90	14	-	-	53	1
SAITAMA	9	2	197	35	1	-	39	2
CHIBA	11	1	202	10	2	-	49	-
TOKYO	22	4	975	105	11	1	608	22
KANAGAWA	10	-	390	42	-	-	99	-
NIIGATA	3	1	227	29	1	1	85	8
TOYAMA	1	-	134	16	-	-	25	2
ISHIKAWA	1	-	62	11	-	-	9	1
FUKUI	2	-	112	6	-	-	17	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	20	-	-	-	11	3
NAGANO	1	-	427	31	1	-	58	3
GIFU	5	-	311	38	-	-	60	5
SHIZUOKA	5	-	253	27	3	-	126	6
AICHI	13	-	342	35	2	-	80	5
MIE	3	1	247	26	1	1	55	7
SHIGA	-	-	43	3	-	-	12	-
KYOTO	9	-	242	36	-	-	64	5
OSAKA	3	-	306	69	1	-	53	2
HYOGO	5	1	323	57	-	1	27	2
NARA	2	-	79	5	-	-	10	1
WAKAYAMA	-	1	105	14	2	-	14	-
TOTTORI	2	-	79	3	-	-	13	1
SHIMANE	2	1	96	10	-	-	61	1
OKAYAMA	3	-	150	27	-	-	11	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	210	18	-	-	46	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	1	68	8	-	-	10	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	94	8	-	-	6	-
KAGAWA	-	-	45	11	1	-	30	3
EHIME	5	-	138	12	-	-	32	-
KOCHI	5	1	138	14	-	-	33	1
FUKUOKA	5	1	150	14	1	-	39	3
SAGA	-	-	45	3	-	-	16	2
NAGASAKI	1	-	59	11	-	-	16	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	19	4	-	-	21	1
OITA	1	-	109	12	-	-	16	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	45	5	2	2	14	2
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	15	3	-	-	6	-
TOTAL	187	21	7739	913	59	8	2465	122
RATE								
Current	12.2	1.4	12.3	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.9	0.2
Previous	14.7	1.2			3.3	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 October 1948
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	7	-	-	-	19	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	3
YANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	44	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	38	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	27	1	2	-	460	33
RATE								
CURRENT	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.7	0.1
PREVIOUS	-	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 October 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOPPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	83	2471	149	4548	772	*24069
AOMORI	15	435	12	466	140	4667
IWATE	2	994	9	541	150	7486
MIYAGI	-	981	18	986	146	6483
AKITA	1	280	16	655	69	5205
YAMAGATA	4	464	3	567	68	3936
FUKUSHIMA	7	581	1	591	173	6231
IBARAKI	1	636	8	511	105	4323
TOCHIGI	-	239	13	902	163	3975
GUMMA	-	304	10	1285	101	3329
SAITAMA	-	88	6	851	116	5038
CHIBA	-	98	6	393	49	4307
TOKYO	2	863	48	*3480	784	34240
KANAGAWA	5	191	6	1384	254	12214
NIIGATA	15	1242	29	2766	172	9133
TOYAMA	6	907	21	1870	175	7064
ISHIKAWA	14	714	5	1103	114	5215
FUKUI	-	1313	8	608	42	1904
YAMANASHI	-	46	1	249	23	1430
NAGANO	2	1022	40	1502	157	6977
GIFU	8	1944	15	652	108	4489
SHIZUOKA	1	891	17	690	197	7182
AICHI	2	1062	41	1637	289	11085
MIE	1	1284	9	*510	72	3445
SHIGA	2	513	12	642	59	2566
KYOTO	-	845	11	1238	192	8373
OSAKA	4	785	25	896	472	15359
HYOGO	5	1338	23	789	248	5880
NARA	-	100	2	102	44	1805
WAKAYAMA	4	258	3	143	74	1939
TOTTORI	2	877	3	150	85	3170
SHIMANE	3	388	8	1643	201	*6345
OKAYAMA	-	3279	12	769	118	5716
HIROSHIMA	15	4603	13	828	293	11859
YAMAGUCHI	-	336	12	347	170	3328
TOKUSHIMA	-	1658	-	123	44	2450
KAGAWA	1	2223	4	233	96	2319
EHIME	-	4089	29	1094	148	7582
KOCHI	-	2149	1	206	59	2451
FUKUOKA	17	1175	38	3047	422	16015
SAGA	2	296	-	658	118	3143
NAGASAKI	1	623	-	566	75	5953
KUMAMOTO	2	1143	3	536	109	3454
OITA	3	577	10	510	111	4522
MIYAZAKI	1	388	11	392	112	3213
KAGOSHIMA	-	870	16	685	101	3216
TOTAL	231	47563	727	44244	7790	*304085
RATE						
Current	15.1	75.6	47.4	70.4	507.9	483.5
Previous	10.8		57.0		523.9	

See Footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 October 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	59	6882	-	147
AOMORI	36	1691	-	15
IWATE	14	1546	-	24
MIYAGI	42	2214	-	9
AKITA	9	1548	-	-
YAMAGATA	11	1216	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	24	2845	-	25
IBARA	19	3199	-	-
TOCHIGI	11	1842	-	45
GUMMA	11	1962	1	30
SAITAMA	7	1685	-	67
CHIBA	5	1000	-	-
TOKYO	28	5142	-	128
KANAGAWA	9	2907	-	63
NIIGATA	37	3793	-	48
TOYAMA	21	3350	-	30
ISHIKAWA	9	1823	-	76
FUKUI	9	797	-	94
YAMANASHI	4	651	1	21
NAGANO	24	2279	-	35
GIFU	12	2242	1	55
SHIZUOKA	21	2212	-	23
AICHI	36	2862	1	83
MIE	7	1660	-	12
SHIGA	5	1030	6	143
KYOTO	11	1453	-	116
OSAKA	17	2260	-	107
HYOGO	16	1281	2	11
NARA	4	416	-	9
WAKAYAMA	12	1384	-	68
TOTTORI	6	861	-	12
SHIMANE	9	*2553	-	33
OKAYAMA	13	1564	1	45
HIROSHIMA	17	3179	-	279
YAMAGUCHI	1	1137	-	5
TOKUSHIMA	2	1882	-	67
KAGAWA	2	1074	-	10
EHIME	13	4502	-	138
KOCHI	16	1406	-	4
FUKUOKA	74	4178	-	313
SAGA	23	1796	-	11
NAGASAKI	8	1614	-	9
KUMAMOTO	23	1684	-	27
OITA	9	992	-	83
MIYAZAKI	13	765	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	25	1350	-	3
TOTAL	784	*96209	13	2532
RATE				
Current	51.1	153.0	0.8	4.0
Previous	47.7		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	2	-	376	2	3	-	172	33
AOMORI	-	-	13	-	2	6	54	16
IWATE	-	-	15	1	-	-	16	3
MIYAGI	5	-	65	1	3	-	101	9
AKITA	-	-	19	-	3	1	67	12
YAMAGATA	-	-	19	-	1	-	36	10
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	31	1	-	-	73	15
IBARAKI	-	-	48	-	1	1	67	19
TOCHIGI	1	-	39	-	-	-	10	2
GUMMA	-	-	74	3	-	-	26	6
SAITAMA	3	-	86	1	-	-	21	10
CHIBA	1	-	13	-	-	-	37	5
TOKYO	10	-	414	5	3	-	385	99
KANAGAWA	2	-	71	3	-	-	97	21
NIIGATA	1	-	21	1	-	-	50	7
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	2	-	23	6
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	4
FUKUI	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	32	-	-	-	19	2
NAGANO	2	-	104	1	-	-	35	12
GIFU	-	-	45	-	-	-	13	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	42	3	1	1	50	13
AICHI	2	-	109	-	-	-	22	5
MIE	1	-	35	1	-	-	11	-
SHIGA	1	-	42	-	-	-	7	1
KYOTO	2	-	78	-	2	2	58	29
OSAKA	-	-	75	1	-	-	79	18
HYOGO	1	-	39	1	1	-	36	11
NARA	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	8	1
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	22	7
SHIMANE	-	-	14	-	-	-	13	7
OKAYAMA	1	-	28	-	-	-	8	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	17	-	-	-	19	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	-	-	8	-
EHIME	-	-	22	-	-	-	16	7
KOCHI	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	2	-	31	1	1	-	38	7
SAGA	-	-	6	-	1	1	5	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	1	2	23	12
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	8
OITA	-	-	8	-	1	-	10	3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	24	10
TOTAL	38	-	2133	27	26	14	1841	456
RATE								
Current	2.5	-	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.9	2.9	0.7
Previous	2.4	-			2.0	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 October 1948
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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	96	-	1	1	8	7
AOMORI	-	-	36	-	3	7	54	20
IWATE	-	-	32	1	5	2	180	64
MIYAGI	2	-	31	-	11	9	372	57
AKITA	-	-	24	-	4	1	149	* 42
YAMAGATA	1	-	21	-	6	3	216	58
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	33	-	-	1	91	23
IBARAKI	1	-	44	-	-	4	344	91
TOCHIGI	1	-	34	-	-	-	*123	*42
GUUMA	2	-	13	-	-	1	146	37
SAITAMA	1	-	24	-	-	-	*288	76
CHIBA	2	-	32	-	42	-	383	69
TOKYO	4	-	286	3	5	29	2090	540
KANAGAWA	-	-	71	1	-	2	591	169
NIIGATA	-	-	88	-	-	14	265	52
TOYAMA	-	1	43	1	-	-	121	53
ISHIKAWA	-	-	30	2	-	-	139	67
FUKUI	-	-	23	1	-	-	72	21
YAMANASHI	-	-	22	-	-	-	112	39
NAGANO	1	-	14	-	31	6	316	65
GIFU	1	-	38	-	3	2	106	38
SHIZUOKA	-	-	39	-	1	1	430	138
AICHI	1	-	45	-	3	-	498	128
MIE	-	-	58	-	1	-	88	30
SHIGA	28	-	2163	3	-	-	59	18
KYOTO	1	-	70	2	-	-	79	42
OSAKA	-	-	42	-	-	-	136	84
HYOGO	2	-	* 53	1	-	1	126	54
NARA	1	-	28	-	-	-	16	9
WAKAYAMA	-	-	15	-	-	-	18	11
TOTTORI	1	-	44	1	3	1	*23	*10
SHIMANE	-	-	31	-	2	2	18	*10
OKAYAMA	-	-	41	1	-	-	*75	*23
HIROSHIMA	3	-	97	-	-	1	39	17
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	44	-	3	-	51	*13
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	18	-	-	-	26	8
KAGAWA	1	-	23	1	-	-	20	6
EHIME	-	-	100	4	1	-	64	30
KOCHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	26	13
FUKUOKA	6	-	207	3	3	-	61	6
SAGA	-	-	37	1	5	1	29	10
NAGASAKI	1	-	55	-	9	3	22	7
KUMAMOTO	-	-	57	3	4	-	38	11
OITA	-	-	50	-	-	-	16	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	71	17
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	150	-	3	2	145	44
<hr/>								
TOTAL	73	1	* 4538	29	149	94	* 8340	* 2374
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.8	0.1	7.2	0.0	9.7	6.1	13.3	3.8
Previous	4.8	-			9.6	5.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 41 Weeks		
	9 Oct 1948	11 Oct 1947	12 Oct 1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	303	452	1000	11841	22519	37642
Dysentery	266	881	4157	13565	36818	75636
Typhoid	187	394	785	7739	15334	38054
Paratyphoid	59	105	243	2465	4104	7529
Smallpox	-	1	2	27	385	17660
Typhus Fever	2	3	5	460	1011	30743
Malaria	73	180	728	4538	10701	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	1198
Scarlet Fever	38	41	59	2133	2083	1570
Epidemic Meningitis	26	35	27	1841	3112	1264
Jap. B Encephalitis	149	12	2	8340	237	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	20	18	68	1047	1870	3000
Dysentery	82	176	573	3611	6624	10675
Typhoid	21	58	121	913	1815	4481
Paratyphoid	8	9	10	122	227	376
Smallpox	-	-	-	1	38	2705
Typhus Fever	-	-	71	33	82	2869
Malaria	1	-	5	29	20	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	510
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	27	48	85
Epidemic Meningitis	14	16	12	456	1005	347
Jap. B Encephalitis	94	7	1	2374	108	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 41 Weeks		
	9 Oct 1948	11 Oct 1947	12 Oct 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	19.8	30.2	69.2	18.8	36.7	63.6
Dysentery	17.3	58.9	287.9	21.6	60.0	127.7
Typhoid	12.2	26.3	54.4	12.3	25.0	64.3
Paratyphoid	3.8	7.8	16.8	3.9	6.7	12.7
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	29.8
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.6	51.9
Malaria	4.8	12.0	50.4	7.2	17.4	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Scarlet Fever	2.5	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.9	5.1	2.1
Jap. B Encephalitis	9.7	0.8	0.1	13.3	0.4	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.3	1.2	4.7	1.7	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	5.3	11.8	39.7	5.7	10.8	18.0
Typhoid	1.4	3.9	8.4	1.5	3.0	7.6
Paratyphoid	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	4.6
Typhus Fever	-	-	4.9	0.1	0.1	4.8
Malaria	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.6
Jap. B Encephalitis	6.1	0.5	0.1	3.8	0.2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 9 October 48

(c) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year
to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	22	782	177	7515	191	5963
AOMORI	5	323	32	2352	32	1595
IWATE	2	84	28	860	53	1239
MIYAGI	13	415	62	2130	56	1923
AKITA	2	158	19	1921	28	2038
YAMAGATA	3	54	15	871	45	1838
FUKUSHIMA	4	332	40	2646	34	2335
IBARAKI	3	598	33	2599	63	2722
TOCHIGI	7	284	63	2429	54	3503
GUMMA	3	191	47	1947	68	2402
SAITAMA	12	280	38	1815	35	1801
CHIBA	5	895	19	5842	51	5095
TOKYO	31	1513	277	11054	290	11609
KANAGAWA	36	1531	226	11101	192	7683
NIIGATA	3	367	30	2649	56	*3050
TOYAMA	1	*228	32	2025	56	2232
ISHIKAWA	2	325	17	1772	36	1636
FUKUI	7	148	35	1277	39	1376
YAMANASHI	2	*127	26	1146	32	*855
NAAGANO	4	208	60	5804	59	4674
GIFU	5	428	67	2754	28	1679
SHIZUOKA	10	466	93	4420	81	4670
AICHI	133	5919	285	16169	317	14249
MIE	11	481	38	2103	127	3055
SHIGA	9	410	21	1126	30	1285
KYOTO	36	1374	169	5719	206	6063
OSAKA	49	1524	221	8345	364	9987
HYOGO	33	1996	151	12458	254	17546
NARA	7	522	34	1996	59	2207
WAKAYAMA	8	625	51	3435	79	2447
TOTTORI	5	195	24	1927	37	1660
SHIMANE	4	90	16	727	35	831
OKAYAMA	11	838	54	3751	73	3664
HIROSHIMA	25	972	179	*6177	100	4537
YAMAGUCHI	21	807	221	5847	184	4748
TOKUSHIMA	-	192	12	1026	14	1132
KAGAWA	-	289	9	1001	25	1457
EHIME	9	288	25	2179	67	2267
KOCHI	7	199	28	1302	34	*1039
FUKUOKA	41	2117	239	12098	297	10417
SAGA	2	236	51	2991	54	2321
NAGASAKI	2	522	49	4436	59	3458
KUMAMOTO	15	285	63	3050	83	2942
OKITA	4	282	34	2469	21	1981
MIYAZAKI	-	111	39	1516	29	1122
KAGOSHIMA	13	*183	83	*2476	*74	*2136
TOTAL	627	*30194	3532	*181253	4201	*174469
RATE						
Current	40.9	48.0	230.3	288.2	273.9	277.4
Previous	36.6		224.7		243.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	9 Oct 1948	11 Oct 1947	12 Oct 1946	First 41 Weeks		
				1948	1947	1946
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	627	822	888	30194	32240	22294
Gonorrhea	3532	4644	3127	181253	168595	95355
Syphilis	4201	3191	2032	174469	114401	54230
<u>Rate</u>						
Chancroid	40.9	55.0	61.5	48.0	52.6	37.7
Gonorrhea	230.3	310.5	216.5	288.2	274.9	161.0
Syphilis	273.9	213.3	140.7	277.4	186.5	91.6

- Note:
1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
 2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
 3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
 4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
 5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
 6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
 7. *Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

